

HENRY JAMES, NOVELIST, DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Chronic Affection From Which He Suffered Complicated by Two Strokes of Apoplexy.

BORN IN NEW YORK IN 1843

Took Oath of Allegiance to British Crown After Outbreak of War. Ranked as One of Masterful Writers of Last Generation.

LONDON, February 28.—Henry James, the novelist, died to-day. Mr. James' death occurred at his Chelsea residence, 21 Carlyle Mansions, this evening. He had been ill for several months, but late in January his physicians reported that he was improving. It was said the chronic affection from which he suffered had been complicated by two strokes of apoplexy. His condition had been serious since two weeks ago.

HONOR AMERICAN, BUT THIS ENGLISH SUBJECT

Henry James was born an American, but died a British subject. In July, 1915, he took the oath of allegiance to the crown, explaining that he had lived and worked in England for forty years, and had developed such an attachment for the country and sympathy with its people that he desired to throw his moral weight and personal allegiance into the British cause in the European war.

The distinguished novelist, critic and playwright was born in New York, April 15, 1843. His father, Henry James, Sr., was noted as a writer on ethics and religion, and his younger brother, William, was later to become distinguished as a psychologist. The family was possessed of an ample fortune, the foundation of which was laid by the novelist's grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, who migrated from Ulster soon after the Revolutionary war, and became a successful merchant at Albany, N. Y.

The education of the future novelist was altogether out of the ordinary. One of its early features included a course at a small institution on Broadway, where colloquial French was supposed to be acquired in perfection, and of which the pupils were largely Cubans and Mexicans. At other private schools the young Henry James and his brother specialized in various studies of their early youth, and when the family went to Europe, their schooling was continued under nomadic conditions, in Swiss and French schools, and with English private tutors. One year also was divided between the University of Geneva and the University of Bonn, after which James returned to New York, and in 1862 entered the Harvard law school, although there is no indication that law was with him ever a serious purpose. It was, in fact, during his studies at Harvard that he began to contribute sketches to the magazines, and began a literary career that produced close to a hundred novels and tales, together with critical essays and some play writing.

ONE OF MASTERFUL WRITERS OF LAST GENERATION

Mr. James' work was never as popular in America as it was in England, but he had many admirers in his native country, and even his critics ranked him as one of the most masterful writers of the past generation. His writings were of the analytical and metaphysical school of novelists, and the full understanding of his work was a matter of endless controversy. To understand Henry James was, in the popular view, the gift of only a privileged few.

The fact that Mr. James was always independent of the need of catering to what the public wanted, since his fortune was sufficient, enabled him to adhere religiously to his own principles of romance, regardless of how popular they might be. Notwithstanding this indifference, he had, particularly among the English people, a host of readers, who virtually formed a cult known as the Jamesites.

One characteristic of Mr. James' novels is that they often closed abruptly, leaving the reader in doubt concerning the subsequent fate of the actors in the story, where other authors would invent a denouement. Further, he boldly attacked visions which to the common eye were past seeing, and in thus attempting what other writers deemed as the impossible in literary art, he developed intellectual mazes and verbal labyrinthine that were too deep for the ordinary reader. It appeared to be Mr. James' belief that the story that could be told was not worth the telling, and it was his choice, as one of his critics declares, "to rigorously set himself to tell the story that cannot be told." The controversy was as to whether he was successful. He contended that it was of more importance to the author to paint the various aimless ways in which human beings are actually thrown together than to construct an artificial complication of circumstances, and he was indifferent as to whether a comedy was spoiled, or whether a tragedy broke down before the tragic crisis.

Mr. James is said to have originated the international novel. His scenes for stories were laid in Europe and America, and as titles show, they covered a wide range of the French language. Some of his more notable books were: "Watch and Ward," "Roderick Hudson," "The American," "The Europeans," "Daisy Miller," "The Madonna of the Future," "An International Episode," "Washington Square," "The Portrait of a Lady," "The Siege of London," "The Bostonians," "The Reverberator," "A London Life," "The Frigate Muse," "The Lesson of the Master," "The Private Life," "Terminations," "The Spoils of Poynton," "What Maisie Knew," "The Two Magies," "In the Cage," "The Awkward Age," "The Soft Side," "The Sacred Fount" and "The Wings of the Dove."

In addition, Mr. James wrote a number of books in French, which were praised by French critics as an example of most elegant use of the French language. Mr. James' work as an essayist also attracted much favorable criticism, particularly his work on "French Poets and Novelists." As a playwright, he also gained some fame in his later life, one of the most recent of his dramas being "The High Life" in which Forbes-Robertson appeared in London.

In the New York honors, which King George conferred in January, 1916, Mr. James was awarded the Order of Merit. The novelist had been from the first a staunch supporter of the British cause in the European war. At the time

Novelist Is Dead



HENRY JAMES.

he took his oath of allegiance to the King, in July, 1915, he was quoted as saying the relations between the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples are as follows:

"Our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment Germany flung at us all her explanations of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent because it chose to damn you all recorded in history."

"How can one help seeing that such aggression, if hideously successful in Europe, would, with as little loss of time as possible, proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world? And how can one, therefore, not feel that the allies are fighting to the death the soul and purpose and future that are in us, for the defense of an ideal that has most guided our growth and most assures our unity?"

WANTS TO KNOW WHY OLD MEN WERE LAID OFF

(Continued from First Page)

amounting to \$34,000. And if the men discharged are replaced as the board is requested to do by the representative of the city, the committee on Finance, then we would have the startling situation, a pay roll of \$123,000 for the execution of \$14,000 worth of work, including the purchase of all the necessary material, which would approximately consume one-half of the \$41,000. Presumably, that the entire force is restored to the pay roll, the board would be left with the funds available for extension, including ditching, pipes, fire hydrants, meters, material, etc., would be consumed within a period of three months, and a larger reduction of force would immediately follow.

LIMITED TO ONE-FOURTH OF WORK DONE LAST YEAR

"Any reduction in the amount to the credit of extensions and improvement, would emphasize the discrepancy between the pay roll and expense accounts, in other words, to decrease the amount appropriated for the work of the department and at the same time to increase the pay roll would bring about this remarkable situation: a pay roll of \$123,000, which was to carry improvements estimated at \$14,551, that being the amount asked for by the board, for the accomplishment of work which is necessarily limited by action of the board, and is simply sufficient to accomplish all the work possible to be done within the limits of the present appropriation for expenses."

In conclusion, the board desires to call your attention to the fact that in the year 1915, with the force then in existence, the department was able to accomplish work involving the expenditure of \$128,000 in extensions, etc., and they do not feel that any necessity exists for the continuation of a force able to accomplish that much work when the amount to be accomplished this year is, as the figures now stand, limited to an expenditure of about one-fourth of the expenditures of last year.

"The natural conclusion from this statement of facts is that it would be unwise to restore to the pay roll the men discharged unless the expense and maintenance account was immediately made sufficiently large to justify the employment of such a force."

SEATON TELLS OF CONFERENCE WITH BOARD

Subcommittee Seaton explained that he and Councilmen Jones and Haddon appeared before the Administrative Board yesterday, following newspaper accounts of the departmental reductions, to see if some spirit of co-operation could not be reached. They were before the board an hour and a half, and invited the members to be present at the meeting of the Finance Committee. He thought that the Finance Committee could justify its position in regard to the pay rolls, because it had been very careful as to the fixed charges and to see that all the permanent employees were cared for. There was no provision, he said, for extra labor. He said that \$198,361 had been appropriated for the installation of a water flume and the purchase of a right of way, and that more than \$300,000 had been appropriated altogether.

Mr. Jones stated that he was exercised by the principles of humanity in appearing before the board, and that he had hoped that a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination would result. He understood that the invitation to appear before the committee had been accepted by the board, and was careful that the four men had been accepted by a desire to confer with a committee of the legislative body which handles the purse strings.

JONES IS LARGER THAN YEAH

"How," asked Mr. Jones rather heatedly, "does the appropriation of this year for the Water Department compare with that of last year? In round figures this department has this year \$40,000 more for its pay roll than it had last year, and there is a request for a bond issue of \$3,600,000 lying on the table before us. Of this, \$108,000 is for the Water Department, and the Administrative Board wants that it is short of funds. Has the board shown

any desire to co-operate with us? We might have considered again the bond issue, and we would be in better position to pass upon it if the board were present. From whom are we to get information on these questions if not from the Administrative Board? It is ridiculous that the board refuses to appear before us, and I am shocked that they have declined to come into conference."

"I understand that about seventy employees are to be discharged. We wrote in the budget that the board should confine itself to the appropriation because of its excesses of last year. From 1915 we had to carry over unpaid bills amounting to \$117,000, and deducting other items we had to carry over, that left by the million-dollar engineering force."

"How are we to obtain results? If we place ourselves in position to pass on the bond issue now, we will be accused of doing it for political purposes. If the Administrative Board cuts its forces and then asks us for an appropriation of \$108,000 for the Water Department, it must have been carrying a heavy load during the last few years." He said that it was a basic principle among labor organizations that seniority was protected, yet in the Water Department some of the men longest in service had been summarily dismissed.

LET PEOPLE SAY WHETHER BOARD OF COUNCIL SHOULD GO

"It is time for the people to take action," he said. "If one must go, the City Council or the Administrative Board, let the people say, and say wisely." He said that, in justice to the Administrative Board, it might have been found necessary to reduce the force, but that other means of making the reduction might have been found.

Mr. Jones referred to a conversation between him, Haddon and Commissioner McCarthy in the morning, in which he quoted the latter as saying that the Finance Committee ought first to acquaint itself with the city's needs and then levy a tax accordingly. To this the chairman of the Administrative Board added that he was glad Mr. McCarthy had explained the city charter so succinctly, since members of the city council had tried for several years to change it.

Mr. Haddon said that the board's letter was an ingenious piece of literature, and he couldn't understand how the Finance Committee could be charged with the laying off of men from the Water Department, since the pay roll this year is \$106,000 more than it was in 1915. And last year, he said, there was a pay roll of \$80,000 for \$65,000 worth of work. Extra men employed last year under the departmental appropriation of \$63,000 were, of course, he said, laid off.

"The only thing the Finance Committee has failed to do," said Mr. Haddon, "is to provide a fund to care for men employed under a special fund." He believed if the members of the board had been present the problem could have been solved, but he declined to have thrust on his shoulders the onus that should be borne by the board. Commissioner McCarthy had told him, he said, that the budget was made up in the wrong way, and he informed the commissioner that it was made up exactly as when Mr. McCarthy was Mayor, and that if they had complied with all requests made of the committee, the budget this year would have been for \$100,000.

Mr. Haddon stated that the board did not explain why men had been discharged, but that, for reasons best known to the members, they had discharged some old men and retained new ones.

Mr. Seaton recalled that the Finance Committee had asked Eugene E. Davis, Superintendent of the Water Department, what his pay roll was, and that Mr. Davis had said there were two pay rolls, a regular one and an extra. Mr. Davis could not give the figures of the latter, because it depended on the extension account, and Mr. Seaton wondered why the same course could not be followed this year.

HAIR COMING OUT?

Dandruff causes a feverish irritation of the scalp, the hair roots shrink, loosen and then the hair comes out fast. To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a 25-cent bottle of Dandruft at any drug store, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After a few applications the hair stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff.

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! Is tongue coated, breath feverish and stomach sour?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing. When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "Fruit Laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on the bottle.

Keep it handy in your home. A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Buy the genuine. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

membership of the Administrative Board. We have music in the parks for \$3,000, which could have been devoted to more urgent needs. We haven't practiced economy."

SUGGESTS THAT MEN MAY HAVE VOTED WRONG WAY

"If old men have been dismissed because they have voted the wrong way, I am in favor of cleaning the board out. But, as matters stand, the board is its own sole authority, and it may hire and fire as it pleases. I don't see anything we can do now, but I would like to know why certain individuals were fired?" He said that he would be willing to give the board the music fund, and go further by voting to decrease by 2 per cent the salary of every employee earning more than \$75 a month, so that all could be retained.

Alderman Workman recalled that the city had taken care of overdrafts amounting to \$178,000 made by the board. Otherwise the members of the board or their bondsmen would have had to pay the excess. He moved that the committee adjourn to Friday night at 7 o'clock, and that the Administrative Board be invited to attend. On that night the proposed bond issue will come up for final action, and the Administrative Board will be called on to explain its needs.

A large crowd of city employees and others were present at the meeting. Developments are awaited with the keenest interest, for as matters now stand, the issue between the Finance Committee and the Administrative Board are sharply drawn, and may evolve into a bitter political wrangle, injecting itself into the April primary, when members of the Council come up for reelection.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Funeral of George S. Sipp.—George S. Sipp, agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, died early Sunday morning at his residence, 714 Noble Avenue, Roland Park, Md. Mr. Sipp came to Richmond twenty-six years ago.

He is survived by his widow, one daughter, Helen May; two sons, George and Charles Walter Sipp; a sister, Miss Anna Sipp, of this city, and a brother, Frank Sipp, of Chicago.

The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the residence, Rev. O. E. Rucholtz, pastor of Goodbrook Presbyterian Church, will officiate.

The following will act as pallbearers: E. P. Goodwin, C. H. Mason, R. C. Kent, Sipp, of this city, and William Catlin, J. P. Thaxton, Malvin Hill and R. T. Ingalls. The interment will be private.

Funeral of Mrs. Edmonia F. Buckner.

The funeral of Mrs. Edmonia F. Buckner, wife of the late James F. Buckner, who was killed November 23, 1914, in an accident at the corner of Second and Hull Streets, when a buggy, in which he was riding with David P. Walker, was struck by a Southern Railway train, was conducted from the home, 1108 Semmes Street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The burial was in Maury Cemetery. Mrs. Buckner, who was sixty years old, died Saturday night at the home of her son, Wesley Buckner. She is survived by three children, Wesley and Jesse W. Buckner and Mrs. Ella Versey, all of the Southside.

Robert T. Goodman.

HOLLINS, VA., February 28.—Robert T. Goodman died at his residence near this place to-day at noon. He was born in Goodland County, on January 23, 1836. He resided in Cumberland County until 1867. In that year he removed to this neighborhood and until a few days ago engaged in merchandising. Ten years ago his wife died. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. Alice G. Mobley, of South Carolina; Mrs. Lydia Grissell, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. Blanche D. Stillman, New York City; Mrs. Irene G. Brown, Roanoke, Va.; Warren W. Goodman, of Montana; and Miss Mobley R. Goodman, of Hollins, Va. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock at the residence, and will be conducted by Rev. Arthur Rowbottom, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Ellen Mordecai.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 28.—The remains of Mrs. Ellen Mordecai were brought from Durham to-day and interred in Oakwood Cemetery, after a funeral service at Christ Episcopal Church, of which she was for many years a communicant. Mrs. Mordecai was a native of Raleigh and would have been ninety-six years old had she lived until April 12. She is survived by her son, Dr. P. S. Mordecai, dean of the Trinity Law School, and Mrs. Margaret Lord, of Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. O. A. Wood.

LYNCHBURG, VA., February 28.—The body of Mrs. O. A. Wood, of Richmond, who died at the University Hospital, at Charlottesville, Va., was taken to Lynchburg to-day, where the interment will take place to-morrow. Mrs. Wood was twenty years of age, and she was the daughter of W. W. Hackett, of Lynchburg. Besides her husband, she is survived by a daughter ten months old. Her surviving brothers and sisters: Harvey N. Hackett, Lynchburg; Willie Hackett, Roanoke; Oney Hackett, Pittsburgh; and Edmund Hackett, Lynchburg. Mrs. W. T. Clayton, Greenwood, and Mrs. Eva Murray, Greer.

Oscar Orgrain.

KENBRIDGE, VA., February 28.—The funeral of Oscar Orgrain, aged sixty-six years, wife of Mrs. George Orgrain, was held from the residence of R. W. Manson, near Kenbridge, to-day. He was never married and is survived by a sister, Mrs. Robertson, and a brother, Cecil Orgrain, both of Amelia County.

Rev. R. N. Crooks.

HARRIS GROVE, YORK COUNTY, VA., February 28.—Rev. R. N. Crooks, aged eighty-six years, died Saturday. He was born in Kentucky, and came to this county more than forty years ago as a Methodist minister and held that position for a number of years. His health failed, and he had to retire, and was put on the superannuated list by the Methodist Conference. He finally located in Yorktown, where he made his home up to the time of his death. Mr. Crooks was one of the

oldest citizens of the county, and was active up to a few weeks ago, when he had a fall from the back porch of his residence and a few days ago pneumonia set in, which caused his death. After retirement from the ministry in his last days, he built a Methodist church at Yorktown with the assistance of a few local members.

He is survived by two sons, Charles Crooks and W. M. Crooks, of Jacksonville, Fla., and two daughters, Mrs. Kate Cornick, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Sidney Smith, of Yorktown. The funeral took place to-day at the Providence Methodist Church, and the services were conducted by T. G. Pugh, pastor of the church. The following were active pallbearers: T. T. Huggins, George S. Bonnevillie, Joseph R. Bonnevillie and T. S. Harris. Honorary pallbearers were George L. Smith, J. B. Crockett, Edward Charles, Dr. S. G. Cooke, William H. Hornby and James V. S. Slaght.

George Ryland Scott.

NORFOLK, VA., February 28.—George Ryland Scott, aged fifty-nine years, died at 12 o'clock to-day after a long illness. He was the second son of the late George A. Scott, of Essex County, where he lived until four years ago. At that time he came to Norfolk and accepted a position in the office of the Insurance Company of Gloucester County, then lived at Stevensville, King and Queen, and then at Danville, Essex. When quite young he married Miss Sadie Kettle, of Essex, who survives him. His son, George Ryland Scott, and an only daughter, Mrs. A. Hope Kellan, both of Norfolk, are in the insurance business. Mr. Scott was prominent in the insurance and political circles, having been chairman of the Democratic Committee in Essex for years and having held important offices in his county. The remains will be taken by steamer to Essex on the Rappahannock River and the funeral exercises will take place on Thursday in Rappahannock. Deputies: E. M. Ware, of Tappahannock; Thomas P. Bagby, of West Point; J. H. Scott, of Port Norfolk; and James Scott, of Norfolk (nephew, brother and nephew), will be with him to the last.

Mrs. Jennie B. Early.

PETERSBURG, VA., February 28.—Mrs. Jennie B. Early, aged seventy-eight years, widow of Leverett S. Early, died at the residence of her son-in-law, C. W. Powell, on Union Street to-day, after an illness of several months. She is survived by two daughters and one son—Dr. L. S. Early and Mrs. W. C. Powell, of Petersburg, and Mrs. W. O. Durrelle, of Charlottesville. Her remains will be taken to Everton, Campbell County, for interment.

BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

LETTERS THAT INSPIRE CONFIDENCE

I wish very much that every reader of the Times-Dispatch could spend a moment in my office to read the thousands of letters which I have received from all parts of the country. I have printed several hundred of them in a booklet, but I wish you could see the originals, for I would like for you to realize the wonderful results which to realize the relief of dyspepsia, indigestion, persistent headache, rheumatism, gall stones, kidney, bladder and liver diseases, uric acid poisoning and other conditions due to impure blood.

Before my own health was restored by Shivar Mineral Water and I purchased this spring, and before I received all of these letters from sufferers, I didn't take very much stock in advertisements like this. I therefore cannot blame you if you doubt, but my friend, I am absolutely convinced that the Shivar Spring is the greatest restorative mineral spring ever discovered, not excepting the famous Spas of Europe. I have shipped this water to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the U. S. and they almost invariably report either permanent restoration or beneficial results. That I make the guarantee offered contained in the following letter. Sign it now and mail it.

Shivar Spring, Box 70 J, Shelton, S. C. Gentlemen,

I accept your guarantee and enclose herewith two dollars for ten gallons of Shivar Mineral Water. I agree to give it a fair trial, in accordance with instructions contained in booklet you will send, and if it fails to benefit my case you agree to refund the price in full upon receipt of the two empty demijohns which I agree to return promptly.

Name Address Shipping Point (Please write distinctly.) Adv.

Grandfather Clocks

REPAIRED AND GUARANTEED.

Our facilities are the best and our charges reasonable. A phone message and we will call and make estimates.

Diamonds reset in the latest styles.

Scheer & Son

JEWELERS.

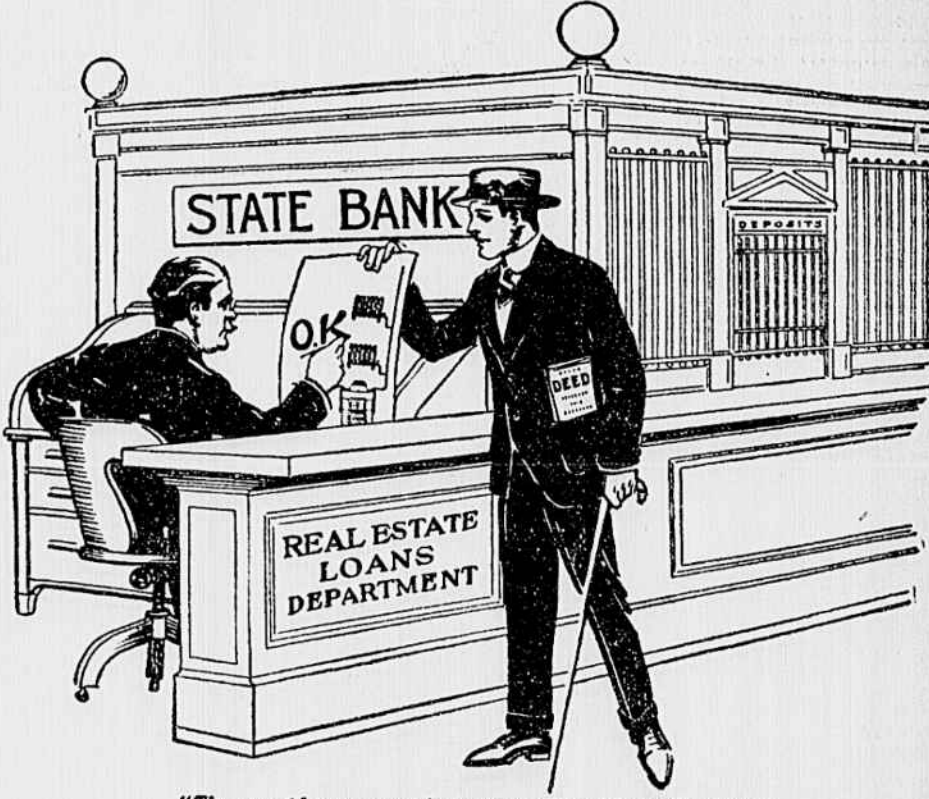
Established 1867

1411 East Main Street.

Phone Madison 4191.

Lessons in heating economy

Have you a home that will give you daily and nightly recuperation, so you can return vigorously to your business duties or rise to new ones? Associations of bankers are agreed that the business man or farmer should set aside part of the money he annually borrows and invest it in practical improvements for the home. A sanitary, cozily warmed house is the best insurance that the man is a good risk—that he will succeed.



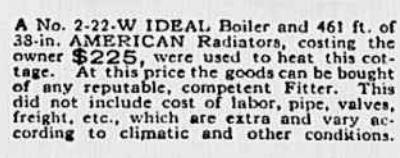
"The surest loans we make are on radiator heated buildings. They are always so easily rentable and salable."

Bankers, builders, and real estate men all know the increase in property value and stability of investment where AMERICAN Radiators and IDEAL Boilers are installed and therefore gladly loan money to those who wish to make this improvement.

These outfits make property sell or rent quicker and at a profit. Every room in the house is heated with less care-taking than required to run one stove for one room, and millions of dollars have been saved in reduced fuel bills by the users of IDEAL-AMERICAN heating.

The lasting heat that costs the least

The most important question to settle about an old or new building is the heating. IDEAL heating has answered this question for hundreds of thousands of house-owners for over twenty-five years, and as an investment it is permanent and will command a good price even after the owner has enjoyed its comfort and savings for many years.



A No. 2-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 461 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing owner \$225, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought for less than cost. The boiler does not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and vary according to climatic and other conditions.

A little larger first investment over cost of a cheap heating equipment can be quickly overcome by omitting extra inner doors, chimneys, mantels, storm sash, weather doors, etc. You might better increase your borrowing at the bank, for the fuel and other savings that IDEAL heating will give you will make money for you far beyond the bank interest you have to pay.

Send at once for our (free) book "Ideal Heating," which gives most valuable information. Puts you under no obligation to buy.

No exclusive agents. Sold by all dealers.

ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner—a stationary practical Cleaner. \$150

We also make the ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner, connected by iron suction pipe to various floors of houses, flats, schools, churches, hotels, etc. Through a light-weight hose ALL the dirt, cobwebs, lint, threads, moths, etc., are drawn with lightning rapidity down the iron piping into big, sealed dust-bucket in cellar. No dragging around a clumsy, inefficient portable cleaner—instead you have a practical outfit that is a part of the building—like radiator heating. Ask for catalog (free).

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Fort Worth, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Toronto, Brantford, (Ont.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

Write Department R-8 816-822 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago